





## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1850.

We condense from a very full report in the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, the proceedings of the Missionary meeting at Buffalo. The crowded state of our columns, and the lateness of the hour at which a part of the proceedings were received, compels us to defer the remainder till next week.

A meeting of the friends of the American and Foreign Bible Society was held during the anniversary, at which an almost unanimous expression against a new version was manifested. There were upwards of eight hundred members of the Union accommodated with entertainment, and notice was given that there was room for more.

## Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Tuesday Morning, May 14.

The meeting of the Board was called to order by the Rev. Edward Bright of Boston, the Home Secretary of the Union. He read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Duncan of Ohio, stating his inability to be present—being detained by his duties in the U. S. House of Representatives.

On motion of Rev. Isaac Wescott, of Stillwater, Rev. Elisha Tucker, D. D. of Chicago, was chosen chairman pro tem.

Prayer was then offered by Dr. Welch, of Brooklyn.

Mr. Bright suggested that it was customary before proceeding to the reading of the annual Report, to spend a short season in devotional exercises. The meeting then engaged for some twenty five minutes in singing and prayer.

The Secretary of the Board, the Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, being absent, the Rev. J. H. Cole, of Nunda, was chosen Secretary pro tem.

The names of the members of the Board were called, and the following answered:

Jonas G. Warren, Levi Tucker, E. L. Magoon, William Bucknell, Jr., Caleb B. Davis, John Jennings, Elisha Colman, Isaac Wescott, J. L. Burrows, S. W. Adams, Nathaniel Colver, Lewis Raymond, Rollin H. Neale, James N. Granger, J. S. Backus, Elisha Tucker, M. Allen, J. Borden, David R. Barton, D. M. Wilson, Thomas Watson, George James, C. P. Sheldon, Baron Stow, L. F. Beecher, J. G. Collins.

The chair appointed the following committee on Devotional Exercises:

Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, and Rev. C. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, Rev. Edward Bright, of Boston, Rev. E. Eddy, Boston.

The Treasurer read his annual Report, which was laid on the table.

Rev. Edward Bright, the Home Secretary, then read portions of the report, and Dr. Stow, of Boston, continued the reading until the hour of adjournment.

Rev. J. L. Burrows, of Philadelphia, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, referring the reports to select committees, to be appointed by the chairman.

Dr. Babcock, of Philadelphia, made an explanation in relation to the Sunday School meeting appointed to be held at the First Presbyterian church this afternoon. It was in no way designed to interfere with the business of this Board.

The meeting then adjourned with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, of N. Y.

Afternoon Session.

The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Lewis Raymond, of Chicago.

The Home Secretary said that the Executive Committee had prepared a report upon the subject of increasing the expenditures of the Union from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Referred to a select committee of five.

Rev. S. S. Cutting, of New York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding the annual meetings of the American Baptist Missionary Union from the month of May, to some time in September or October—Adopted.

The committees were then announced by the chair.

Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss, from the committee on Devotional Exercises, reported the following recommendations, which were adopted:

That this evening be devoted to addresses and prayer, in concert with our missionaries at the different stations.

That on Wednesday evening missionary meetings be held in the Washington St. Baptist church, and the North Presbyterian church. That Mrs. Wade, Kincaid and Parker, of Cambridgeport, make addresses in this church, and Mrs. Sutton, Bronson and Haswell, in the North Presbyterian church. It is expected that one of the Assamese will be at each of the churches.

That we recommend to the Union that the annual sermon be preached on Thursday evening. The sermon, it will be recollected, is to be preached by Rev. E. L. Magoon.

That the lecture room of this church be opened every evening at 8 o'clock for devotional exercises. The meeting adjourned with prayer by the Rev. N. Colver, of Boston.

Evening Session.

Meeting met pursuant to adjournment—opened with singing.

Dr. Stow, of Boston, then offered a prayer.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. M. Haswell, returned missionary from Maulmain, Rev. Mr. Bronson, of Assam, and Rev. Mr. Kincaid—Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Gillette, and Rev. Mr. Colver.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock.

Wednesday Morning, May 15.

The meeting opened with singing, and prayer by the Rev. Silas Tucker, of Ill.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the meeting yesterday, which were adopted.

position to appoint a missionary physician, should Mr. Kincaid, after visiting Ava, advise that such a measure were practicable. The report was an admirable exposition of the subject, and concluded by recommending that the Board advise to appoint a missionary physician; but with the express provision, that should the attempt to re-establish the mission be frustrated, the connection with the appointee should cease.

It was moved and seconded that the report be adopted.

Mr. Bright remarked that this report contained matters involving great responsibilities, and important results. He hoped, therefore, it would not be permitted to pass in silence. He regarded the proposition as one of great magnitude, and should call forth the view and sentiments of this body.

The chair observed that he presumed the subject was well understood. It was a proposition to make another attempt to occupy Ava as a mission field.

Deacon Watson, of the First church, Philadelphia, here urged upon the attention of the Board the advantages of sending Dr. Dawson and wife to obtain admission, if possible, to the city of Ava. The principal reason he would urge in his going there, was that he was a physician, understanding the diseases incidental to that climate—and he thought that a physician would be highly desirable in Burma—that he would be able to obtain access to many places where a simple missionary would be unable to succeed. The Burmans were a people very tenacious of life and health; and another reason of very weighty consideration was, that Dr. Dawson understood their language. Having been there before, he would not have to wait two or three years before he could proceed in his labors. He was thoroughly acquainted with the climate, and in full possession of all the necessary preventives to avoid the diseases which are prevalent.

Rev. Isaac Wescott said that his remarks were merely a matter of inquiry in relation to the modification of the proposition of the executive committee, presented in this report.

Mr. Bright explained the views of the executive committee.

Mr. Wescott proceeded. While he supposed the members of the Board would vote according to their individual opinions, he did not doubt but that these opinions might be varied, could the executive committee and the report agree upon a plan. He thought that much importance should be attached to the opinions of Mr. Kincaid. He had been in the field and knew all the circumstances connected with it. If he were of opinion that Ava could be re-occupied, then he was in favor of giving him a consular. And he considered that this report had obviated the difficulty by making the appointment conditional. He was therefore in favor of its adoption.

The chair remarked that the executive committee had already appointed Mr. Kincaid and family to make the effort and ascertain if it were practicable to re-occupy Ava. And the question was whether the Board would advise the appointment of a missionary physician (Dr. Dawson) to accompany him.

Rev. J. L. Stevens, of Ohio, inquired if the members of the Union were permitted to participate in this discussion as well as the members of the Board.

Chair—certainly.

Mr. Stevens then inquired if it was proposed that the Board appoint a missionary physician? If so, he had a constitutional difficulty, as that business was left to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Williams—It is only intended to recommend the appointment.

Mr. Stevens then had a procedural difficulty. If the Board interfered in one appointment it might be called upon to act in other cases, &c.

Rev. Baron Stow observed that the question had been correctly stated by the Chair. It was not whether an effort should be made to re-occupy Ava, but as to the expediency of advising the appointment of the medical assistant, &c.

Deacon Watson, of Philadelphia, Rev. Messrs. Love and Parker, of Massachusetts, made some explanations.

Dr. Williams re-read portions of the report, and explained the views of the committee.

The question was further discussed by Rev. Dr. Church, Burrows and Tucker, when

Dr. Williams offered a resolution that the Board will sustain the Executive Committee in their vigorous efforts to resuscitate the mission at Ava and to re-occupy Burma proper, and also, that it recommend the appointment of a medical helper, to accompany the Rev. Mr. Kincaid in his attempts to re-occupy that field, on the basis of the report of the committee of five.

The report and resolution were then adopted.

Rev. J. G. Warren, of Troy, from the committee on reinforcements and appropriations for 1850-51, reported thereon. The report discussed the question at considerable length, and concluded with a resolution that the expenses of the times required an expenditure and appropriation of at least \$15,000 over those of the past year.

The chairman made a few remarks explanatory of the action of the committee.

Mr. Bright remarked that it was proper that he should make some explanation. In the paper which had been submitted by the executive committee on this subject, no estimate had been made for the Ava mission. It would, he thought, be advisable to increase the appropriation to \$20,000.

Rev. Zenas Freeman, of Hamilton, spoke warmly in favor of the increased appropriation of \$20,000.

W. Bucknell, Esq. of Philadelphia, said that he believed that an addition of \$15,000 instead of \$5,000 should be made to the recommendation of the committee. He was sure he would be seconded by every missionary heart in the meeting, when he made the suggestion. When we look over the whole missionary field—when we read the accounts in the Magazine—when we come to the monthly concert of prayer—if we should enter fully into the missionary spirit—when we come up next year to this anniversary, we should laugh at the proposition to increase the appropriation \$15,000. He thought there should be less solemnity about this raising \$23,000 among a million of Baptists, or more solemnity, and double the amount of money for this great object. Mr. B. spoke at considerable length in favor of increasing the appropriations \$20,000, and of adopting a most enlarged and liberal policy in relation to the missionary enterprises in which this Board is engaged.

Rev. Messrs. Wescott, Bright, Tucker, of Boston, and Stevens, of Ohio, discussed the subject still further, when the report was adopted.

Rev. J. N. Granger, of Providence, read a re-

port from the committee on Indian missions.—There are now four missions of this description under the charge of the Board—that of the Tuscaroras having been transferred to the N. York State Convention. The report gave a very interesting description of the condition and prospects of the missions among this people. In connection with the Cherokee mission the subject of slavery was discussed. No missionary—no assistant missionary, or native teacher, own slaves. Of the 1200 members, only four own slaves, and three of these hold them by inheritance. The report approved of the course of the executive committee upon this subject, on the principle that all churches which receive aid or support from the funds of this Board, should be free from slavery, as a condition of so receiving such aid or support, &c.

Mr. Bright desired that the word "transferred" connected with the Tuscarora mission, be stricken out, and some other word substituted, as the Board did not recognize missions as transferable property.

The phraseology was changed to, "passed under the control of," &c., and the report adopted.

D. R. Barton, Esq. of Rochester, read a report from the committee on Finance. Recommended the adoption of the plan of last year, but would suggest the expediency of devising some means to avoid the crowding of so large a portion of the aggregate collections of the year into the last month, they having amounted this year to over one-third of the whole amount contributed. The report also made some suggestions in relation to the practice of designating, on the part of members or churches, a specific object to which their contributions should be appropriated. In relation to the debt (21,055) the committee recommended the sale of the Farwell estate and the Grand Rapids lands and appropriating the avails as a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt. No recommendation was made in relation to the Missionary Rooms. The report concluded with some resolutions for carry-out its recommendations. First—that the Board adopt some effectual plan by which every pastor should be considered a local agent for the collection of funds for foreign missions, and the transmission of the same monthly.

A discussion followed the reading of this report on the expediency of employing agents in the course of which Father Bennett remarked that the pastors who were opposed to agents were located in cities, and the members of their churches did a cash business, but those in favor of them were settled over country churches. There was a general expression in favor of agents by the pastors from the Western States.

Rev. S. S. Cutting, from the committee on inquiry into the expediency of changing the time of holding the anniversary meetings of the Union from the month of May to some time in September or October, reported against the expediency of any change at this session, but discussed the various reasons which render a change at some future time important and desirable.

Adjourned. Prayer by Dr. Hague.

Wednesday, May 15.

Afternoon Session.

The meeting opened with singing and prayer.

The Report of the Committee on Devotional Exercises, recommending that Friday afternoon be devoted to the services of designating Missionaries—to an address of the Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, President of the Union to the Missionaries, and to addresses from such as are set apart to Missionary labor, was called up and adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Siam and Chinese Missions was read and adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Publication presented the several claims of the Macedonian and Missionary Magazine in the favor of all who would keep themselves informed in regard to the missionary enterprise—adopted.

The Report of the Committee on the Assam and Telogoo Mission was read and adopted.

The Report of the Committee on the Karen Mission was read, recommending the further prosecution of this mission—adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Agencies was read. They were unable to devise any new measures in regard to the missionary agencies. The Committee would suggest that there should be no abatement in the agencies of the West.

Dr. Ripley, from the Committee on Obituaries, submitted a report. The Board had abundance of reason for gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, that so few of those connected with the missions had been called away by death. The deaths had been Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. More, Mr. Barker. He paid feeling tributes to their memory. The report was adopted.

Dr. Babcock, of Philadelphia, read a report from the Committee on Bama Mission. The Committee was unanimous in the expression of satisfaction at that part of the annual report which relates to this mission.

Rev. L. Beecher, of Albany, from the Committee on the Greek and French Missions, submitted a very encouraging report thereon. The committee bespoke a large share in the prayers and the liberal contributions of the American churches for the mission in France. The report was adopted.

Prof. Robinson, of Cincinnati, read a report from the Committee on the Borneo Mission, giving a partial history of this mission and of its present condition and prospects. The report was adopted.

Dea. Barton, of Rochester, from the Committee on Finance, to which the report presented in the morning had been re-committed, reported the same back again without material alteration. The resolution in relation to requesting the Executive Committee to adopt some plan by which pastors may be constituted local agents, to collect and transmit funds monthly as far as practicable, was under consideration.

The Secretary, Rev. M. J. Rhees, moved to succeed by providing for the transmission of funds at convenient intervals.

The plan proposed by the committee interfered with the constitutional provision in relation to Life Memberships. As now constructed, the constitution required the payment of \$100 at one time, and the churches would hold back until they had collected the \$100. The amendment, after a few remarks from Dea. Watson, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Williams, of Wyoming, was lost.

The second resolution, in relation to specific contributions, was passed.

The Chairman and Recording Secretary were instructed to report the proceedings of the Board to the Union.

The Chair announced that the meeting of the Union would take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock—Gov. Briggs of Mass., presiding, who would address the meeting on its opening.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16.

The business of the Board was concluded last evening. This morning the Union assembled—the President, Gov. Briggs, of Mass., in the Chair.

Dr. Stow, of Boston, introduced to the audience the Rev. Amos A. Sutton, a missionary of the English Baptists, about to return to Orisey. He was welcomed by the Chair, and opened the session with prayer.

Gov. Briggs addressed the meeting:

Men and brethren of the American Baptist Missionary Union:—Under the smiles of Providence we are assembled on this thirty-sixth Anniversary of this institution, on a beautiful smiling May morning. And the smiles of Providence have been upon us from year to year as we have met together in our labors. Last year we assembled in the city of Philadelphia—the city founded by that good man, WILLIAM PENN.—the city where that body of men assembled who signed the Declaration of Independence which made us an independent people, and from the tower of Independence Hall went forth the peals of that deep-toned bell which announced that Declaration—the city of peace—where we enjoyed that uninterrupted gratification which has ever marked its history. The year has rolled around and carried with it the usual evidences of its prosperity and the success of its Christian churches.—And here we are this morning, gathered together in this young, vigorous, beautiful city, so well denominated the Queen City of the Lakes. A few years ago all around here was an unbroken wilderness, filled with savages who knew not God. But it is changed. Here we are, too, surrounded with natural scenery—with inland oceans spread out before us, and within hearing too of the great cataract of Niagara, where God has gathered a continent of waters together in his hands and pours their torrents down into the mighty chasm below, where they have been roaring ever since the creation.

Brethren, here we are—come to consult together—to promote the interests of this association.—Last year has been one of usual prosperity. I am told by those who are acquainted with its interests, that it has been one prosperous beyond all others in our annals. We are taught thereby that we have been the humble instruments in the hand of God of promoting the interests of his dear Son. If there is a work of Benevolence under the whole sun, free from all imputations of selfishness or improper motives, or of interest, it is certainly this. It is for the propagation and dissemination of the word of God. And why should not that religion be sent and why should not those who have the bible, put forth all their efforts by direction of Divine Providence, to give this Gospel to all nations? Why should not the religion of that being whose enemies, even, acknowledge the purity of his morals, and his tendency to elevate the human character—to control its passions—to promote its honesty—restrain all its tendency to evil—and to raise it to all that is lovely and pure, be propagated? But it not only relates to our interests here, but to our high hopes to an hereafter. It is the only religion which points men to an eternal happiness beyond the grave. It is imperative upon us to use all our efforts to send this blessed Gospel to all parts of the earth. A large part of the human family are shut out from its blessings and the Missionaries we have sent out are planting themselves among all the benighted Heathen, in that country which a few years ago was enveloped in a world of darkness. And we look forward to the day when all its dark corners will be enlightened and warmed by the influence of this religion. Let us have one mind and one heart, until all this great work be accomplished—until the remotest part of the world shall hear the blessed sound of the gospel—and every knee shall bow to the name of Christ.

Under that divine injunction of our Saviour, "to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us," it is imperative upon us to put forth our most earnest exertions to send the Gospel to every people. He believed the time would come when all would have the Bible in their houses—and when the people of this land—denominated a Christian land—would be more Christian than they had been. One of the best means of spreading these truths was by the spiritual feeling of this Union. He had had the pleasure of being present at the meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions, an institution of another denomination of Christians. It was highly interesting and instructive. He had seen many persons who had been present at that meeting, and he had never heard one say but that it was the most blessed meeting they had ever attended; and the two meetings of this Union which he had attended have been highly interesting. Let us invoke the Great Head of the Church to preside over us.

He would not detain the meeting with further remarks, but permit them to proceed immediately to their deliberations. Whatever he could do to facilitate the business of the meeting he would perform to the best of his abilities. And he knew that he should have the aid and co-operation of every one who was before him.

Sailors.

It must be a gratification to every friend of the Sailor, to find that there is an increasing sympathy in his welfare, and that from year to year he has new friends rising up in every direction. But after all that has been done, the sailor, at best, is but poorly cared for. No other class of men in the civilized world fare worse, or are treated so harshly as sailors. The negro slave, generally speaking, is much better off, and much better cared for, so far as personal comforts are concerned, than most sailors are. Occasionally a crew of sailors meet with a religious captain as their commander, and as a matter of course, they are treated as human beings during the voyage; but the proportion of pious sea captains is very small when compared with the immense number who have charge of the vessels that almost cover the ocean.

As a general rule, there is no poetry in a sailor's life while he is at sea; which, by the way, is about seven eighths of his time. His liberty is gone, and the captain is sole master of the vessel and crew. If he happens to be a petty tyrant, which is too often the case, he can beat the poor sailors as much as he pleases, for they are completely at his mercy. Instances of the most shocking barbarity are of frequent occurrence at sea; and in addition to this the sailor fares hard. Salt beef and ship bread, through the week, and a miserable sort of a pudding in fair weather for Sunday's constitution the sailor's fare. In addition to this, he seldom, if ever, gets over four hours at a time to sleep in, and in stormy weather, he must be on duty night and day. Unless he is provided for on shore with Bibles and religious books he must go

without religious instruction, for no interest is manifested in his behalf by the officers of the ship in regard to his spiritual welfare. It is hard living, hard treatment, and a hard life for the poor sailor while he is at sea; and when he sets his foot ashore he is soon stripped of his hard earnings, unless some kind friend assists him to a "Sailor's Home," or some good sailors' boarding house.

But it is gratifying to know that the sailor has friends, and that the number of them is constantly increasing—that his moral condition is gradually becoming more and more elevated, and that the time is approaching when the sailor will be regarded as a man. In looking over the Report of the proceedings of the twenty-second anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, held at the Broadway Tabernacle, Monday evening May 6, we find that its affairs show an increasing prosperity. The President, Peletiah Peritt, Esq., stated that there had been a great improvement in the accommodations of seamen on ship board, and in their boarding houses on shore. There had also been a great change in the discipline of our merchant service—substituting a government by weight of character and moral influence for brute force and violence. The Savings Bank in New York holds in deposit upwards of a million of dollars belonging to sea-faring men. Temperance prevails extensively among them. The receipts of the Society the past year amounted to \$23,497, being an increase of \$4,915 over those of the preceding year.

Sailors do not differ materially from the rest of mankind, for their ranks are constantly being filled from the various grades of society on shore. From the lowest up to the highest circles of society sailors are furnished, and consequently they differ in education, habits &c., as much as the society in a village, town, or city. They are just as susceptible of moral improvement as anybody else, and we believe they are even more ready to receive religious books and tracts than many of their more highly favored friends on shore. Amongst the numerous instances of good accomplished among the sailors by the distribution of tracts, &c., related at the Society's meeting we find the following. A revival of religion or board a man of war, would once have been looked upon as one of the strangest occurrences in the world:

"Last July a good supply of Bibles and tracts was put on board one of the ships belonging to the Mediterranean Squadron. They were committed to the care of the boatswain. In a letter dated 'Gibraltar, Sept. 1849,' he says: 'We have an excellent captain, and officers and crew; and we have on board a Sabbath school, a Bible class, and divine service by the chaplain on Sabbath forenoon. In the afternoon I meet the Bible class. I gave the captain, according to your request, one of the large Testaments with Psalms: he was very much pleased with it. I served out last Sabbath 120 of the Testaments, and all the Bibles. Dear Brother, I feel there is a great work before us here for me to do: pray for me that I may be instrumental in my Maker's hands of doing some good.'"

"Under date of 'Naples, Feb. 20, 1850,' he again says: 'I write these few lines to inform you of the gracious work the Lord is carrying on here on board. Such a scene has perhaps never been witnessed on board a man-of-war. The Lord is with us in his Spirit's power. Many of the men come every evening, crying, *What shall we do to be saved?* and I have held meetings for their benefit every evening for two months steadily. Over one hundred have been awakened; and of whom eighty are rejoicing on account of their having found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. . . . I believe that prophecy of Isaiah has commenced here, *the abundance of the sea shall be converted*, &c. Such are some of the fruits of the Spirit: and, lo! these are but parts of his ways."

Associations.—No. 2.

3. Agents of benevolent institutions, as such, should receive no encouragement. We are accustomed to welcome our brethren from abroad, inviting them to participate with us in the appropriate services of the occasion; and we are glad of the opportunity to do so. But an Association is a different matter. It is not the place to collect funds, unless it be for some local object. Sometimes a considerable portion of the time allotted to our annual meetings has been occupied in the presentation of different objects of benevolence, and strenuous efforts made to obtain assistance. Brethren in attendance have been dissatisfied, and have lost their interest in the associational meeting.—And when funds have thus been obtained, it has been from those who are accustomed to contribute their full share at home. I am not afraid that any Christians will do too much for the cause of Christ, but the burden should fall upon the churches, and not upon the few members who represent them in the Association. If agents are necessary, let them go to the churches and present their claims to all the members, and not monopolize the time consecrated by the churches to a different purpose.

4. Let there be as little of business as is consistent with a proper organization, and the maintenance of good order. I have known the ministers of an Association all paraded out into committees, instructed to prepare reports, introduce resolutions, &c., thus making it a legislative body, and nearly all its exercises of a business character. I am glad to know, however, that this practice has been in a great measure abandoned; and yet perhaps there is still too much retained that is not calculated to enkindle or encourage devotional feeling.

5. So far as may be, let discussion be avoided. Indeed it may very seldom be necessary to introduce controverted subjects at all; and when any subject is discussed, let it be in the true spirit of brotherly love, with a sincere desire to elicit truth, and expose error, and not with a fixed purpose to carry a favorite point. And let ministers never forget that they are ministers, and should be examples to the flock in all things.

Finally, As the ministers and messengers of the churches mingle with each other, and with their brethren and their families whose hospitalities they enjoy; let their conversation be as becoming, those professing godliness: not vain and worldly, but sober and spiritual. Let them exhort, admonish, and encourage each other, endeavoring to provoke to love and good works. Let them, as they have opportunity, warn and invite those that are without, beseeching them to be reconciled to God. By so doing they may strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of their brethren, and become a savor of life unto life to those who are ready to perish. Thus may our Associations become seasons of peculiar and delightful religious interest, where brethren may sit together in heavenly places in Christ, and where sinners may be converted unto God.

S. B.

Invasion of Cuba.

It seems to be universally admitted that an expedition has actually sailed from the United States for the purpose of conquering the Island of Cuba. Accounts vary in regard to the number of persons comprising the expedition. We have seen it estimated as high as 12,000, and from that number down to 4000. Large numbers have sailed from New Orleans, ostensibly for Chagres, but in reality have sailed from New York and other Northern ports. They take no arms with them, and from the manner in which they are fitted out nothing appears from which they can be detected from Cuban emigrants. It is said that the tale of Ponce is to be their place of rendezvous, from where they will make a descent upon Cuba as soon as the expedition is complete in regard to numbers, arms, &c. A letter dated New Orleans, May 5, says that the last of the expedition sailed from that port on the day of the date of the letter, accompanied by Gen. Lopez Gensulov. Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, is also named among the adventurers. The soldiers furnish their own clothing, and are to be supplied with a free passage, provisions, &c., and 1000 dollars each in cash in case of success. Many of them were volunteers in the army of Mexico. The attack on the Island was to be made between the 12th and 25th of the present month.

The object of this lawless enterprise, in the first place, is the independence of the Island of Cuba; and the next place, without doubt, its annexation to the United States. Should the expedition prove successful, annexation would meet with a most strenuous resistance in all the free states; for to say nothing of the absurdity of a slave-holding island becoming a part and parcel of the United States, the claim of Spain to the Island would not be relinquished, and it is not probable that our country will be willing to engage in another war for the acquisition of such territory. But Cuba is not coveted yet. The result of the enterprise may be widely different from what is anticipated by the projectors of the expedition. Should a landing be effected, there are other means besides the regular army of Cuba for repulsing the invaders. Should the Governor of Cuba liberate all the slaves on the Island on condition of their uniting in its defense, eight or ten thousand men, however well armed and equipped they may be, would stand no chance of success. The odds would be too fearful; and as these invaders cannot call upon the United States for assistance, in the event of a defeat, every prisoner would in all probability have to suffer death. The public will wait with some anxiety to learn the result of this piratical expedition. We cannot persuade ourselves into the belief that it can possibly conquer the Island of Cuba, but it is very possible that it may accomplish another result—the emancipation of slavery on the Island.

Should this be the result instead of another great slave state added to our Union, our Southern neighbors would have another Hayti close to their doors, the effect of which upon their own peculiar institution, would not prove very favorable. "God's ways are not our ways, neither are his thoughts our thoughts."

Am. Board of Com. for Foreign Missions.

Meeting held on Friday, May 10. The receipts into the treasury the nine months which have just elapsed of the current financial year have been \$187,009 83, which exceeds the receipts of the corresponding months of the previous year by \$9,321 03.

There are now under the care of the Board 25 missions, embracing 104 stations; 163 ordained missionaries, 8 physicians not ordained, and 28 other assistants from this country. Associated with them are 31 native preachers, and 100 other native helpers, making in all 540 laborers under the care of the Board. There are also 87 organized churches, containing about 26,000 members, about 2000 of whom have been added within the last year.

Dr. Achilli.—It is stated that Dr. Baird, member of the Christian Union, has invited Dr. Achilli to visit the United States, and that he will soon be here. Dr. A. appears to be cordially loved by the Catholics wherever he goes; in a recent visit to Dublin he was assailed with all kinds of scurrilous language.

Election of a Bishop.—The Rev. H. B. Bacon, of Louisville, Ky., has been elected Bishop by the Methodist Conference now in session at St. Louis.

Judson College, Ohio.—The Baptists have purchased the property of Mulholland College, a Lutheran institution, in Jefferson, Harrison county, and have obtained a new charter from the Legislature, under the name of Judson College. The Baptists have also another College in Ohio in the town of Granville, near the centre of the State—*Congregational Journal*.

TEA CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Junius Smith, of Greenville, S. C., under date of May 1, writes to the *Journal of Commerce* that his tea plants bid fair to yield well this season, notwithstanding the coldness of the Spring, which, he says, is a month later than it was last year. The same laws which govern the plant in China, Java and India, govern it here. The fact that the foliage puts out the same time it does in China, affords practical evidence of the adaptation of the American climate to the growth of the plant. He says a better quality of tea may be obtained in this country than can be obtained from China, for the reason that it will not be necessary to roast or heat it in order to divest it of humidity; and that every farmer in the Middle and Southern States may grow his own tea in his garden without the slightest interference with







Portly.

THE UNSEALED FOUNTAIN.

There is a fount that's never seal'd,  
A stream that's never dry;  
That fount and stream in God's reveal'd,  
And reaches to the sky.

The poorest at this fount may drink,  
And in its stream may lave,  
While Jesus stands upon the brink  
Omnipotent to save.

He asks no money at your hand,—  
No worldly price to give,  
But at the fountain ever stands,  
Inviting you to live.

Come, sinner, come; God bids you rise;  
Rise—come without delay;  
He offers gifts beyond the skies,—  
Why will you turn away?

Come, sinner, come; no longer stay,  
An hour may be too late;  
'Tis Jesus bids you come to-day,  
Why will you longer wait?

His bleeding side he bares to view;  
You hear his dying groan;  
In agony he wept for you,  
In Gethsemane alone.

Was it for me, my soul replies,  
That God his Son did give?  
It was for you, the Spirit cries,  
Come to the fount and live.

Norwich, Ct., May 13, 1850. R. J.

Religious and Moral.

A Child's Dream of a Star.

There was once a child, and he strolled  
about a good deal, and thought a number of  
things. He had a sister who was a child, too,  
and his constant companion. These two used  
to wonder all day long. They wondered at  
the beauty of the flowers; they wondered at  
the height and blueness of the sky; they wonder-  
ed at the depth of the bright water; they wonder-  
ed at the goodness and and power of  
God who made the lovely world.

They used to say to one another sometimes,  
Supposing all the children upon earth were to  
die, would the flowers, and the waters, and the  
sky, be sorry? They believed they would be  
sorry. For, said they, the buds are the children  
of the flowers, and the little playful  
streams that gambol down the hill-sides are the  
children of the water; and the smallest bright  
specks, playing at hide-and-seek in the sky all  
night, must surely be the children of the stars;  
and they would all be grieved to see their play-  
mates, the children of men, no more.

There was one clear shining star that used  
to come out in the sky before the rest, near  
the church spire, above the graves. It was  
larger and more beautiful, they thought, than  
all the others, and every night they watched  
for it, standing hand in hand at a window.—  
Whoever saw it first cried out, "I see the  
star!" And often they cried out both together,  
knowing so well when it would rise, and where.  
So they grew to be such friends with it, that  
before laying down in their beds, they always  
looked out once again to bid it good night; and  
when they were turning round to sleep, they  
used to say, "God bless the star!"

But while she was still very young, oh, very  
young, the sister drooped, and came to be so  
weak that she could no longer stand in the  
window at night; and then the child looked  
sadly out by himself and when he saw the  
star, turned round and said to the patient pale  
face on the bed, "I see the star!" and then a  
smile would come upon the face, and a little  
weak voice would say, "God bless my brother  
and the star!"

And so the time came, all too soon! when  
the child looked out alone, and when there was  
no face on the bed; and when there was a little  
grave among the graves, not there before; and  
when the star made long rays down to-  
wards him, as he saw it through his tears.

Now, these rays were so bright, and they  
seemed to make such a shining way from earth  
to heaven, that when the child went to his soli-  
tary bed, he dreamed about the star; and  
dreamed that, lying where he was, he saw a  
train of people taken up that sparkling road  
by angels. And the star, opening, showed him  
a great world of light, where many more such  
angels waited to receive them.

All these angels, who were waiting, turned  
their beaming eyes upon the people who were  
carried up into the star; and some came out  
from the long rows in which they stood, and  
fell upon the people's necks and kissed them  
tenderly, and went away with them down  
avenues of light, and were so happy in their  
company, that lying in his bed he wept for joy.

But there were many angels who did not go  
with them, and among them one he knew.—  
The patient face that once had laid upon the  
bed was glorified and radiant, but his heart  
found out his sister among all the host.

His sister's angel lingered near the entrance  
of the star, and said to the leader among those  
who had brought the people thither:  
"Is my brother come?"

And he said, "No."

She was turning hopefully away, when the  
child stretched out his arms, and cried, "Oh,  
sister, I am here! Take me!" and then she  
turned her beaming eyes upon him, and it was  
night; and the star was shining into the room,  
making long rays down towards him as he saw  
it through his tears.

From that hour forth, the child looked out  
upon the star as on the Home he was to go  
to, when his time should come; and he thought  
that he did not belong to the earth alone, but  
to the star too, because of his sister's angel  
gone before.

There was a baby born to be a brother to the

child; and while he was so little that he never  
yet had spoken a word, he stretched out his  
tiny form on his bed, and died.

Again the child dreamed of the opening  
star, and of the company of angels, and the  
train of people, and the rows of angels, with  
their beaming eyes all turned upon those peo-  
ple's faces.

Said his sister's angel to the leader:  
"Is my brother come?"

And he said, "Not that one, but another."

And the child beheld his brother's angel in  
her arms; he cried, "Oh, sister, I am here!  
Take me!" and she turned and smiled upon  
him, and the star was shining.

He grew to be a young man, and was busy  
at his books, when an old servant came to him  
and said:  
"Thy mother is no more. I bring her bless-  
ing on her darling son!"

Again at night he saw the star, and all that  
former company. Said his sister's angel to the  
leader:  
"Is my brother come?"

And he said, "Thy mother!"

A mighty cry of joy went forth through all  
the star, because the mother was re-united to  
her two children. And he stretched out his  
arms and cried, "Oh, mother, sister, and brother,  
I am here! Take me!" And they answer-  
ed him, "Not yet," and the star was shining.

He grew to be a man, whose hair was turning  
gray, and he was sitting in his chair by the  
fire-side, heavy with grief, and with his face  
bedewed with tears, when the star opened once  
again.

Said his sister's angel to the leader, "Is my  
brother come?"

And he said, "Nay, but his maiden daugh-  
ter."

And the man who had been the child saw his  
daughter, newly lost to him, a celestial crea-  
ture among these three, and he said, "My  
daughter's head is on my sister's bosom, and  
her arm is round my mother's neck, and at  
her feet there is the baby of old time, and I  
can bear the parting from her. God be praised!"

And the star was shining.

Thus the child came to be an old man, and  
his once smooth face was wrinkled, and his  
steps were slow and feeble, and his back was  
bent. And one night as he lay upon his bed,  
his children standing round, he cried, as he  
had cried so long ago:  
"I see the star."

They whispered one another, "He is dying."

And he said, "I am. My age is falling  
from me like a garment, and I move towards  
the star as a child. And, O my Father, now  
I thank thee that it has so often opened, to re-  
ceive those dear ones who await me!"

And the star was shining; and it shines up-  
on his grave.—Household Words.

The Hydro Electric Light.

If we may believe the accounts in the news-  
papers, Mr. Henry M. Paine of Worcester  
has made the greatest invention of the age.—  
The Boston Post says that recently, a number  
of gentlemen from Boston and Worcester visi-  
ted Mr. Paine's residence, when it was bril-  
liantly lighted by hydrogen gas, produced by  
the decomposition of water through mechan-  
ically evolved electricity. There was but one  
small burner in each room, yet the light was  
exceedingly strong and white. A room was  
heated by a single jet of pure hydrogen, light-  
ed, and passed between two cylinders of iron.  
The gas was thus proved to be a potent  
generator of heat as well as light. For the light,  
the hydrogen must necessarily be carbonized,  
and Mr. Paine states that the cost of carboniz-  
ing the gas for three burners in his house for  
one week, did not amount to one cent.

This statement, of the carbonization of the  
hydrogen, renders the claim of the invention  
more respectable and plausible. It has  
generally been represented that Mr. Paine's  
light was produced by pure hydrogen. This,  
if the light was good for anything, everybody  
knows to be impossible. If the process of car-  
bonization is as cheap as represented, millions  
of dollars will be saved to the world annually.  
If the process of turning water into fuel prove  
practicable, the invention may well be termed  
the grand invention of the age.

Affection—Such as would make a Novel.

We seldom meet with such an instance of  
affection and self-sacrifice as that displayed  
lately by a poor Irishman in this city. He  
had been in the employ of a gentleman who  
has a large number of hands engaged, and  
when the first pay-day came, his employer could  
not give him but a dollar on his week's work.  
The second pay-day came around in its turn;  
the employer paid off his hands and was con-  
gratulating himself that his money held out,  
when looking around, he discovered the Irish-  
man to whom he had only given a dollar the  
week before. The gentleman felt deeply mor-  
tified at overlooking him, and his consequent  
inability to pay him off. Said he—

"James, I am sorry, but I have only one  
dollar for you again. Why do you not  
speak?"

"Sure, sir, you was busy, and I could wait  
your convenience," was the reply.

"Can you possibly get along with a dollar?  
—I will get you some more Monday morn-  
ing."

"A dollar'll do—I've been living on a dol-  
lar a week since I've been in the country.—  
I'm savin' up for the wife and children in old  
Ireland."

"But your shoes are all off your feet, and  
your coat is nearly gone—you'll want some  
clothing."

"Divil a bit do my feet care, or back either,  
for that—I'll let the money save up in your  
hands till I get enough to send for the old wo-  
man. Here's three dollars I've saved, which  
your honor will please to keep for me."

"Wait here a moment," said the gentleman,  
as he stepped out. In a few minutes, how-  
ever, he returned with a substantial pair of boots  
and a comfortable coat for his honest work-  
man.

The tears rolled down the poor fellow's  
cheeks as he received the gifts; and as the  
door opened for his egress, he murmured—  
"God bless your honor—the wife's heart  
will soon be aisy, and the children's too!"  
—Cin. Nonpareil.

Fulton.

A gentleman, now an honored representa-  
tive of one of the Congressional Districts of  
New Jersey, visited Robert Fulton when he  
was in Paris. The man whose genius has  
made a new era in civilization occupied a  
small and obscure room. The embodiment of  
the expansive power of steam was confined  
within narrow limits. Like Diogenes in his  
tub, Fulton was almost lodged in the circum-  
ference of a cylinder. On the wall of his habi-  
tation was sketched coarsely, but distinctly,  
the plan of a steamboat. "There," said Ful-  
ton, as he pointed it out to his visitor, "there  
is the image of what will yet traverse the river  
and the ocean." And wherever he went this  
image of the future he carried with him.  
If he did not sketch it on the wall it was writ-  
ten in his mind. He saw it as he walked  
along; he thought of it; he dreamed of it;  
and, at last, he acted it. The taper of his lone  
room illumined the world.

The Wife's Influence on her Husband's Fortune.

A woman has her husband's fortunes in her  
power, because she may, or she may not, as  
she pleases, conform to his circumstances.—  
This is her first duty, and ought to be her  
pride. No passion for luxury or display  
ought for a moment to tempt her to deviate in  
the least degree from this line of conduct.—  
Any other course is wretchedness itself, and  
inevitably leads to ruin. Nothing can be more  
miserable than the struggle to keep up appear-  
ances. If it could succeed well, it would cost  
more than it is worth; as it never can, its fail-  
ure involves the deepest mortification. Some  
of the sublimest exhibitions of human virtue  
have been made by women, who have been  
precipitated suddenly from wealth and splendor  
to absolute want. Then a man's fortunes  
are in a manner in the hands of his wife, inas-  
much as his own power of exertion depends  
on her. His moral strength is inconceivably  
increased by her sympathy, her counsel, her  
aid. She can aid him immensely by her re-  
lieving him of every care which she is cap-  
able of taking upon herself. If she be promp-  
ted by true affection and good sense she will  
perceive when his spirit is borne down and  
overwhelmed. She, of all human beings, can  
best minister to its needs. If it be harassed  
and worn to a morbid irritability, her gentle  
tones steal over it with a soothing more potent  
than most exquisite music. If every enter-  
prise be dead, and hope itself almost extin-  
guished her patience and fortitude have the  
power to rekindle them in the heart, and he  
again goes forth to renew the encounter with  
the toils and troubles of life.

From the Boston Times, of May 15.

Mrs. Osgood's Last Poem. We publish  
below the last lines of the departed poetess,  
Frances Sargent Osgood. It will be seen  
from this poem, which was written a week  
ago yesterday, that Mrs. Osgood had a full  
premonition of her approaching end. She  
was aware that she would not live to see the  
roses of June. Her presentiment has been  
fulfilled. She saw the white and crimson bloss-  
oms and the green buds of the young spring,  
but not its fruits and flowers. She well knew  
however, that they would come forth in their  
season though her mortal senses might be  
sealed to their hues and their fragrance; and  
she was equally assured that there was a life  
within the husk of our animal organization,  
which would bloom imperishable when our  
material part was dust and ashes. Strong in  
this faith, she welcomed death's "gracious an-  
gel" with serenity and a child-like trust.—  
Long will her many friends lament her early  
departure, and feel how "blessings brighten  
as they take their leave"—and that,  
"When such friends part  
'Tis the survivor's duty."

The lines which follow were addressed to "a  
lovely young girl, who came one evening to  
amuse her by making paper flowers and teach-  
ing her how to make them. You know how  
much she loved the beautiful."

You've won roses round my way  
And gladdened all my being;  
How much I thank you none can say  
Save only the All-seeing.

May He who gave this lovely gift,  
This love of lovely things,  
Be with you wherever'er you go,  
In every hope's pursuitings!

I'm going thro' the Eternal gates  
Ere June's sweet roses blow!  
Death's lovely angel leads me there—  
And it is sweet to go.

May 7th, 1850.

New way of Identifying a Prisoner.—An Irish Officer.

That fact is stronger than fiction is fully ve-  
rified in the following true case of Irish inge-  
nuity, in which the ferocious and absurd are  
curiously blended. At the present sessions,  
now holding in Mallow, an unhappy wretch  
was indicted for stealing turnips from the field  
of Mr. Leader of Mill-st. in this county, the

principal witness being the watchman, famili-  
arly known as "Mad Tom Eager." The attor-  
ney who defended the prisoner endeavored to  
shake the testimony of the witness, who swore  
that he was as near to the prisoner as "the  
length of himself;" but upon being further  
pressed, he coolly said—"Didn't I know what  
the attorney would be at, and what he'd try to  
make me swear? Faith, I did so, and when  
I caught the prisoner I knocked him down and  
took out my knife and cut off a piece of his  
ear, that I might match it next day." This  
terrible statement was mournfully corroborated  
by the prisoner in the dock, who turned his  
mutilated ear to the Bench, crying out at the  
same time in a piteous tone—"O! wish me  
Lard, shure enuf, he did crap me!" The wor-  
thy assistant barrister, was justly horrified at  
the act, vented his indignation in the strongest  
terms, and expressed a wish that he had the  
witness in the dock; but the witness seemed  
to look upon the startling mode of procuring  
conclusive testimony as entitling him to a civic  
crown instead of meriting a judicial reprimand.  
—Irish Journal.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—The case of Mr.  
Archer Brackney is of thrilling interest. He  
was on his way from Lafayette, La., to Phila-  
delphia with the remains of his wife and child,  
recently deceased. Both of the corpses were  
placed in one box. When the explosion took  
place he succeeded in dragging his two living  
children from their rooms, and with them  
plunged into the water. After swimming  
around for a short time, he came in contact  
with the box containing his wife and child.—  
Upon this he succeeded for some time in keep-  
ing himself and children from drowning, al-  
though every wave would roll his frail support  
and plunge them in the water, until at last his  
little boy, two years old, was drowned in his  
arms. After becoming satisfied that his boy  
was dead, he reluctantly parted with the body,  
and turned his attention to the rescue of the  
remaining child, who was clinging around his  
neck, crying, "Papa! we shall drown!" He  
finally succeeded in gaining the floating part  
of the wreck, with his little daughter, and both  
were saved.

GIRLS, READ THIS.—A few days since, a  
young gentleman related to us the following:  
He said that his mother was speaking in the  
evening, at the social family circle, of "for-  
tune's changes," and remarked, "that in her  
girlhood, at a social party, where there was  
music and dancing, a young, blue-eyed, light-  
haired boy asked her to dance. She refused,  
and thought he was rather presuming, as he  
was the son of a blacksmith, and she the  
daughter of Captain—, a militia captain.  
That boy is the present Governor of Massa-  
chusetts.—Boston Post.

Our acknowledgements are due to Mes-  
srs. Phillips & Co., for a copy of Wilmer &  
Smith's European Times, of May 4. From  
that paper we collect the following items:—  
Continued.

The new born son of Victoria is to be called  
Arthur. This is her third boy, and Albert,  
Alfred, and Arthur, make a trio of very pret-  
ty names.

On account of the dishonesty of Treasurers  
of several Savings' Bank, and the feeling im-  
properly entertained among depositors, that  
Government was held accountable for deposits,  
these Treasurers are hereafter to be appointed  
by the government.

The Church of England is the richest  
Church in the world, and yet the subordinate  
preachers, such as the curates, are the poorest  
paid. The Times says that £25,000 has been  
spent lately upon the palace of the Bishop of  
Lincoln, while his struggling clergy are many  
of them obliged to live on £30 a year.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Intelligence  
has just been received of the arrival of Mr.  
Roe and Commander Pullen, of the Plover,  
at the Mackenzie; thus establishing the fact  
that Sir John Franklin's party had not reach-  
ed any part of the coast between Behring's  
Strait and the Copper Mine, whilst the check  
which Mr. Roe appears to have received in  
his course to the north of the Copper Mine  
tends to give increased importance to the quar-  
ter eastward of that position.

The receipts of the British and Foreign Bi-  
ble Society during the year, have been £91,-  
634. They have issued in that time, 1,136,-  
595 copies of the Scriptures.

Reuben C. Withers, who was under in-  
dictment for murder in San Francisco and had  
escaped, has been recaptured and conveyed  
back for trial.

Junius Smith writes from Greenville,  
S. C., that the attempts lately made in that  
place for the raising of the Tea Plant have  
been successful.

Preaching experimentally is the life  
and soul of preaching. Men love sermons  
that come to their business and bosoms.—Job  
Orton.

Advertisements.

CARRIAGES FOR FUNERALS.  
THE subscribers are prepared with (probably)  
greater facilities than any other establishment  
in the city, to furnish all in the line of a Hearse,  
carriage, or Stages for Funerals, and will do so  
upon the most liberal terms—a Hearse will be  
sent gratuitously where any number of carriages  
are furnished.

Particular attention will be paid to this branch  
of business.  
J. B. OLCOTT & CO.,  
Livery Stable 115 Main Street.  
Jan. 1850. 44

BURR & SMITH,  
Book and Job Printers, 184 1-2 Main Street,  
Hartford.

Will Last for Ages.  
WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY  
is, undoubtedly, the most complete Dictionary  
of the English language that has ever been  
published, and as yet will remain before any other  
Dictionary of that language will be required.  
It is, in every respect, far superior to the folio  
edition of Johnson's Dictionary. The Introductory  
matter—on the origin and progress of language—  
Etymology—the changes of the English language—  
and other topics—contains an immense mass of  
useful information, which must have cost the au-  
thor a very great degree of labor and research.—  
The pronunciation of Scriptural, Classical, and  
Geographical names, forms a most valuable ap-  
pendix to the Dictionary, and cannot be too high-  
ly appreciated.—THOMAS DICK, (Author of the  
Christian Philosopher, &c.)  
Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, Sept. 12, 1849.  
Published by G. & C. MERRILL, Springfield,  
Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers.  
March 6.

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES  
OF  
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS  
OPENING AT  
Thomson's Sales Rooms,  
CORNER MAIN AND TEMPLE STREETS,  
HARTFORD, CONN.

S. THOMSON takes this method of infor-  
ming his customers throughout the State that  
he is now daily in receipt of large quantities of  
new and desirable Goods, which he is distributing  
to thousands of purchasers at

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH!  
The assortment is very extensive, and com-  
prehending every description of Dress and House-  
keeping Goods. Very particular attention is paid to  
DRESS SILKS AND SATINS.

We have an elegantly lighted Room, expressly  
to exhibit these Goods. The Stock includes Plain  
Camelion, Rich Brocade, Flaid and Striped Glass-  
Bik, Brocades and Bik. Gros de Rhine, and is  
without exception

THE MOST EXTENSIVE IN THE STATE.  
Ladies wishing to purchase Silks will find in  
this Stock the choicest styles in the market, and in  
great variety. Also,  
THE REAL INDIA FOUILLARDS,  
Or Wash Silks, now so much sought for. We  
also invite attention to our Stock of  
EVENING DRESS GOODS:

Consisting of Plain and Embroidered Swiss-  
White and Colored Tulle, White, Rose and  
Blue Silks, White Satins, &c.  
New Paris Mantillas and Vestes!  
A large assortment of these popular goods con-  
stantly on hand, ready made, of the latest Paris  
patterns, and newest styles of trimming. Also,  
Mantilla Silks, Fringes and Trimmings, Laces,  
Mantillas and Vestes manufactured to order.

SHAWLS!!!  
1. Canton Real wool Broche Mantle Shawls of the  
most elegant designs and Colorings.  
2. Canton Wool Broche square Shawls.  
3. 1. Crimson, Blue, Green, Buff, White,  
Thibet Shawls, with Silk Fringe.  
2. Canton Bik. Gros de Rhine Silk Shawls.  
3. 1. Palm Cashmere Shawls, very fashiona-  
ble.  
1. Canton Bik. Emb. Lace Shawls.  
2. 1. " " " Scarfs.  
3. 1. Bik. and Colored Sewing Silk Shawls.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.  
50 yds. Gold Medal de Lanes.  
1. Case Beautiful Scotch Ginghams, perfectly  
fast colors and good goods, at 12 1/2 cts.  
2. Case Superior Ginghams, slightly damaged  
with salt water on board ship "Ivanhoe" at 10c.  
3. Case Ginghams from the Packet "Albatross"  
with salt water—price 12 1/2 cts.  
1. Case Real Lanes (Ginghams—good quality  
and fast colors, at 12 1/2 cts. a yard—the colors  
are green and white, blue and white, brown  
and white, purple and white, and black and white.  
2. Case Superior Muslins which we shall run off  
at the astonishingly low price of 12 1/2 cts. a yard,  
or \$1.60 a dress.

FINE DRESS MUSLINS AND BERGERS.  
50 yds. of Beautiful Printed Jaconets and Swiss-  
es, the choicest goods of the kind imported.  
5. Canton Printed and Plain Bergers.  
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!  
Of every description, adapted to the wants of all.  
The bargains we are offering in Linens, Ta-  
ble Cloths, Napkins, Countertops, &c., must be  
seen to be appreciated.

IN THE PAPER ROOM  
Paper Hangings and Window Shades of every  
description from the most  
ELEGANT PAPER PAPER  
Down to those that are medium and low priced.  
—ALSO—  
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES.  
THOMSON'S SALES ROOMS,  
Corner Main and Temple sts.  
Hartford, April 23.

OLMSTED, THACHER & GOODRICH  
ARE now opening their usual full supply of  
NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, consisting in  
part of—  
Mousseline de Laines of the latest Paris styles,  
Bargues and Braziliennes, plain and printed.  
French and English Prints, Jaconets and Orga-  
ndies.  
Super Scotch Ginghams and Chambrays.  
Rich high lusted black Gro de Rhine of the best  
fabric imported.  
Elegant changeable, glace chameleon, chene plaid  
and striped, of the latest styles.  
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